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MINUTES OF TWO ANNUAL MEETINGS

OF THE

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

IN CHINA;

INCLUDING THE SIXTEENTH REPORT OF ITS

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

AT CANTON,

For the Years 1850 and 1851.

CANTON.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY,

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
IN CHINA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton, on Friday, 21st February, 1851, at the residence of Rev. P. Parker, M. D. *Present*, Dr. Bowring, Messrs. D. W. C. Olyphant, R. B. Forbes, R. J. Gilman, S. Rawson, W. Moore, G. H. Lamson, James Purdon, S. W. Williams, and G. T. Siemssen, and Rev. Messrs. P. Parker, J. B. French, and A. Horsburg.

Dr. Parker, as Senior Vice-president, took the chair, and the notice convening the Society having been read, the minutes of the last general meeting of the Society, held 30th December, 1848, were read and confirmed.

The Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected by ballot, as follows:—

President.—T. R. COLLEDGE, M.D., F.R.S.E., (England.)

Senior Vice-President.—REV. P. PARKER, M.D., M.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.—JOHN BOWRING, LL. D., JOHN DENT, W. MOORE, JOHN HEARD, W. W. PARKIN, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, S. RAWSON, R. B. FORBES, Right-Rev. W. J. BOONE, D. D., and REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., (in China); D. W. C. OLYPHANT, J. C. GREEN and W. S. WETMORE (in United States); and F. T. BUSH (in Hongkong.)

Corresponding Secretary.—REV. P. PARKER, M.D.

Recording Secretary.—S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL. D.,

Treasurers.—MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

Auditor.—G. H. LAMSON.

The Treasurers' account was then read, by which it was shown that a balance of \$3472²²/₁₀₀ remained on hand at 1st January, 1851, and that the current expenses of the Hospital for 1850 had been \$635⁶⁷/₁₀₀. The Corresponding Secretary then read an abstract of the Report, from which it appeared that upwards of 33,890 patients had been entered on the books of the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL in Canton since it was opened in 1835, of whom 4222 had been admitted during the last year; and that about a hundred thousand Chinese had received aid at all the missionary hospitals opened at various places along the shores of China since the formation of the Society in 1838.

A number of paintings were exhibited of patients from whom tumors, measuring from one foot to three feet in circumference, had been successfully removed; several of them were done by the senior pupil Kwan Ato, one of which weighed 13½ lb. Seven specimens of urinary calculi extracted the past year, were also exhibited. Most of these operations had been performed unconsciously to the patient, under the influence of chloroform.

The Report having been read, Dr. Bowring rose, and said he had been requested to move a resolution which would be an appropriate comment upon the satisfactory accounts from the Treasurers, and the interesting Report from the senior Vice-president which they had just heard. The commercial position of the Society was indeed encouraging. Not only benevolent associations, but even mighty governments, had too often to own their deficits—their debts and difficulties, while we had to rejoice in a goodly balance of nearly \$3500 in safe and substantial hands. The time of gentlemen present was at that period too precious to allow him to intrude many remarks on their attention; but he might be allowed to say, of the sights to be witnessed in China few were so consolatory as those to be studied in Dr. Parker's hospital. If to remove suffering in its most aggravated and agonizing forms was a religious and a Christian duty, there it might be seen exhibited; if to supersede pain and misery by ease and enjoyment were a becoming mission for science and beneficence, there they might be traced in successful operation. Nor was their exercise without its benignant influence on the Chinese population. The poet has truly and wisely said that,—

“We have each of us one human heart;”

and that heart could beat with gratitude to its benefactors in Eastern as well as Western regions; of which he could bear testimony, as in his wanderings around Canton he had often heard Dr. Parker's name mentioned with thankful emotion.

He (Dr. Bowring) complimented the Chinese assistants who had been taught so usefully to coöperate, and concluded by moving,—

“That the continued exertions of Dr. Parker to advance the great objects of this Society are regarded by this Meeting with the deepest interest and the highest approval; and the members can not but hope that the progress of Christian truth may be advanced by this evidence of Christian science and philanthropy.”

The Resolution was seconded by D. W. C. Olyphant, Esq., and carried unanimously. The Meeting then adjourned.

PETER PARKER, *Sen. V. P.*

S. W. WILLIAMS, *Rec'g. Secretary.*

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
IN CHINA.

THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Canton, on Saturday, 21st February, 1852, at the residence of the Rev. P. Parker, M.D.—*Present*, Dr. Bowring, Messrs. John Dent, John Heard, S. Rawson, G. H. Lamson, F. A. King, and S. W. Williams, and the Rev. P. Parker and Rev. A. P. Happer, M.D.

Dr. Parkèr, as Senior Vice-President, took the chair; and the notice convening the Society having been read, the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society, held February 21st, 1851, were read and confirmed.

The Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected by ballot, as follows:—

President.

T. R. COLLEDGE, M.D., F.R.S.E. (England).

Senior Vice-President.

REV. P. PARKER, M.D., M.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., JOHN DENT, JOHN HEARD, W. MOORE, G. NYE JR., S. RAWSON, P. S. FORBES, F. A. KING, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Esquires; E. C. BRIDGMAN, D.D., and Right-Rev. W. J. BOONE, D.D. (in China); JOHN C. GREEN, W. S. WETMORE, and F. T. BUSH (in United States).

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. P. PARKER, M.D.

Recording Secretary.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

Auditor.

G. H. LAMSON, Esq.

The Treasurers' account was then read, by which it was shown that a balance of \$238¹/₅₃ remained on hand at December 31st,

1851. The amount of subscriptions and donations during the year had been \$342, and the current expenses of the Society's Hospital at Canton had been \$1024 $\frac{22}{100}$, besides which sum \$150 had been expended at Ningpo.

The Corresponding Secretary then read an abstract of the report of the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL at Canton, from which it appeared that 42,828 patients had been entered on the books of the Hospital, of whom 4900 had been admitted during the past year, in which there had been nine lithotomy operations, all but one or two of which had been successful. One case of tying the external femoral artery for popliteal aneurism is mentioned in the Report; the patient subsequently (in consequence of mortification) required the amputation of the leg, since which he has perfectly recovered his health.

The report of Doctor Macgowan's medical labors at Ningpo was then presented, from which the Society learned that 7856 patients had been treated, nearly half of whom were ophthalmic cases. At both of the Hospitals religious services were held on the Sabbath and at other times, and religious books given to the patients.

The reports having been presented, Dr. Bowring rose and moved their acceptance by the Society, and that they be printed. He congratulated the Society on its prosperous financial condition, bore personal testimony to the laborious and successful exertions of Dr Parker, and said he would be one of the happy few to whom the high privilege would be vouchsafed of leaving the world wiser and better than he found it. He could also from his own knowledge and observation, speak of the valuable services of Dr. Macgowan in Ningpo, of his unwearied exertions, of his popularity among the natives, and of his success in his professional career; and he thought him worthy of all encouragement and support. The motion was seconded by S. Rawson, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

It was then moved by John Dent, Esq., and seconded by G. H. Lunson, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—

“That the best thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby given to Doctor Parker, for his successful and most laborious attention to the interests of the Society.”

Dr Bowring said it was seldom societies met from year to year—especially in these regions—without feeling that a monitory lesson was read to them, generally the lesson of man's mortality. Since we last assembled, a gentleman who moved one of the resolutions at that meeting, and whose name was intimately associated, not only with

philanthropic and benevolent Institutions in general, but with this Society in particular, had been gathered to the dwellings of the multitude—to the cities of the dead. He thought the event could not properly be passed over in silence, and proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by J. Heard, Esq., and unanimously adopted,—

“That this Meeting desire to record its regret that, since we last assembled, death has removed from his earthly sphere of benevolent usefulness, Mr. D. W. C. Olyphant, to whose friendly, cordial, and generous coöperation this Society is deeply indebted.”

An application having been read from Doctor Macgowan of Ningpo for a grant of funds, it was moved by Dr. S.W. Williams, and seconded by F. A. King, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—

“That the Treasurers of the Society be, and are hereby authorized to pay D. J. Macgowan, M.D., of Ningpo, the sum of \$300 for the necessary expenses of his Hospital during the present year.”

The meeting then adjourned.

PETER PARKER,
Senior Vice-President.

S. W. WILLIAMS,
Rec'g Secretary.

TABULAR LIST OF THE CALCULI MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

NUMBER OF CASE.	LARGEST DIAMETER.	SMALL DIAMETER.	LARGEST CIRCUMFERENCE.	SMALL CIRCUMFERENCE.	WEIGHT.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	oz. dr. scr.
34,250	3	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 0
34,986	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1 3 0
35,215	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	5	3 0 0
35,529	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 2
35,933	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	6	4	0 6 1
36,325	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 1
36,351	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
36,921	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	5	1 6 1
37,104	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 0
39,411	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	3	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
39,732	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 1
40,075	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 0
41,521	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0
41,519	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1 6 2
42,328	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 0
42,506	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—

REPORT
OF THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL AT CANTON,
FOR THE YEARS 1850 AND 1851.

THIS report has been prepared under great disadvantages, the incessant pressure of daily duties having left but fragments of time available for writing it, and those often taken from the hours appropriate for rest. The indulgent consideration of the Society and the critic is therefore bespoken. On the one hand, it is feared it will be found too minute in details for the general reader; and on the other, not sufficiently so, in some instances, for the professional.

Every variety of ophthalmic diseases, also tumors, hernias, dropsies, dislocations, fractures, and stone, have presented, as in former years, and have been treated with usual success. A mere selection from the thousands of cases is given, interspersed with the sentiments of thankful patients illustrative of the favorable impression produced upon their grateful hearts, and demonstrating the divine wisdom of medical missionary operations.

The number of patients admitted in 1850 was 3994; and in 1851, 3936, making an aggregate to the end of 1851, of 42,528.

CASES OF LITHOTOMY.

No. 34,250. December, 1849. *Stone, triple phosphates.* Allusion was made to this case in the last report. The operation was performed on the 2d January, 1850, under the influence of chloroform. It was situated in the neck of the bladder and over the prostate gland. Its diameters were 3 inches by 1 inch, circumferences $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$; weight one ounce.

The calculus was readily seized, but it was held so firmly in the neck of the bladder that in attempting to extract it, it parted in the middle, as seen in the drawing No. 34,250; and in attempting to reapply the forceps, the remaining portion slipped back into the bladder, and was extracted the reversed end first. In some fourteen days after the operation, as the wound healed, the water returned to the natural

passage. The small calculus represented in the cut was expelled through the urethra in which it was doubtless formed, and it is rather surprising its presence had not been detected in sounding and introducing the staff at the operation.

His recovery was rapid and perfect, and after returning home for a time he presented an ornamented wooden tablet, with the following inscription :—

番禺縣何容拜題	眞再世華陀	取沙淋不數旬而即愈	大國手伯駕先生用刀割	效後來花旗國	愚患沙淋之症遍醫不	如古華陀	道光三十年仲春吉旦

“*Like the Ancient Hwá To.*”

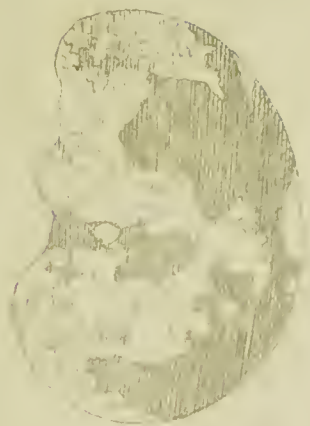
“I had been afflicted with stone for three years, and the whole faculty of physicians had not been able to cure it, when, subsequently I applied to Dr. Parker, an eminent physician of America, and begged him to employ his knife and extract the calculus; in less than a few tens of days I was well. Surely the world again possesses a Hwá To.

“Ho Yung, of the district of Pwányü.

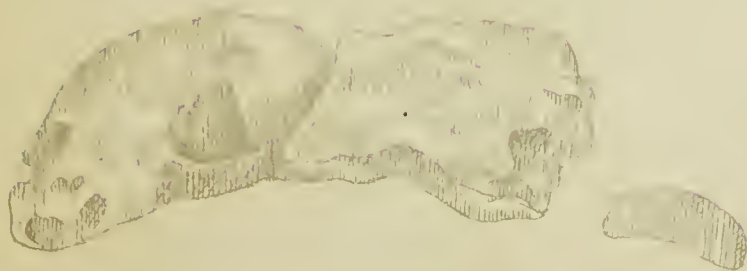
“Táukwáng, 30th year, 2d month of spring.” (March, 1850.)

No. 34,986. March 10th, 1850. *Calculus, triple phosphates.* Chin Tsin, æt. 34. A farmer of the district of Nánhái, had suffered several years from stone. After several weeks' preparatory treatment, in a state of perfect insensibility from chloroform, the stone was successfully extracted about the 22d May.

N° 34986

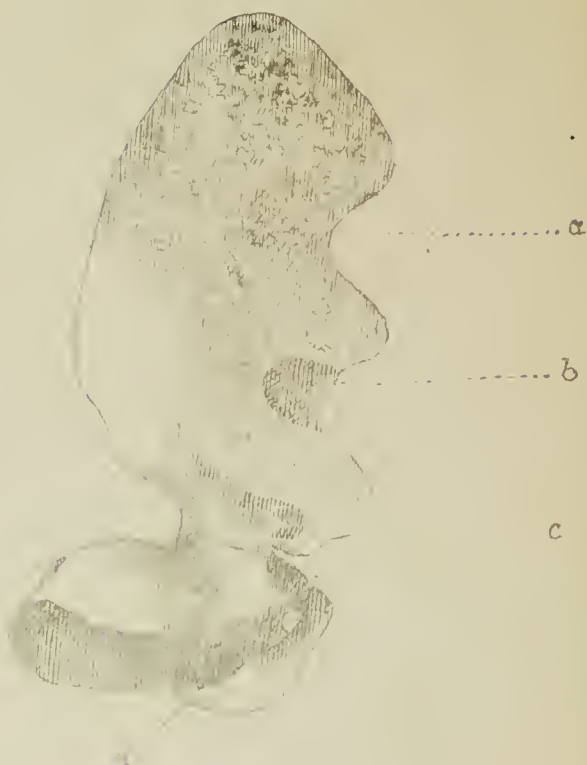


77° 44' 25"





N^o 35.215



N^o 35529



The drawing represents a side view of the calculus, somewhat of a kidney shape. The concave side faced the pubes. Its diameters $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches, circumferences $5\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches; weight one ounce and three drachms. Apparently, for the most part, of the triple phosphate formation, yet on the side represented, a large surface appears of the color and character of the lithic acid. On the 19th June, he was discharged well.

No. 35,529. April 29th, 1850. *Calculus, lithic acid formation.* Chin Yung, æt. 21, a farmer of the district of Hwá, had suffered from this affection five years. On the same day and hour of the preceding case, he was also successfully relieved while under the influence of chloroform. The calculus as represented in the cut, measured diameters $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 inch, circumferences $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, and weight half an ounce and two scruples. It is of a dark brown color, surface smooth, and glistening with minute crystals. June 22d, the patient was discharged in good health.

No. 35,215. April 1st, 1850. *Stone, triple phosphates.* Chau Ashing, æt. 21, a seller of greens, of the district of Sánshwui, had been afflicted with stone for seven or eight years. When he entered the hospital, he was exceedingly emaciated and unable to walk; indeed he had the appearance of a dying man. His friends were informed that his case was hopeless, and that he probably would not survive the fatigue of a journey home. He was advised to remain, with the assurance that every possible effort should be made to mitigate his sufferings while he lived. To this he cheerfully acceded. His easiest position, and only one endurable, was to sit upon the floor and rest his head upon the side of the bed. A sound could not pass into the bladder, and the stone could be felt above the pubes. The blandest nourishment was allowed, and morphia daily administered to alleviate his agony. On the 18th of May, he died. With some difficulty the consent of his relatives was obtained to extract the stone, which, considering the prejudice of the Chinese against anything like an autopsy, may be regarded as a triumph. A side view of the calculus is represented in the drawing No. 35,215.

It was extracted by the high operation. On making the incision into the bladder through the linea alba above the pubes, about eight or ten ounces of pure white pus escaped. The stone was immovable, being bound as it were by the fibrous bands of the bladder filling up the two horizontal grooves (*a. b.*), and the neck of the bladder surrounding it at the narrowest part (*c*), and the lower portion occupying the position of the prostate gland. These fibrous bands and the bladder

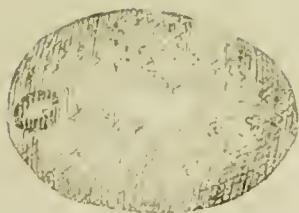
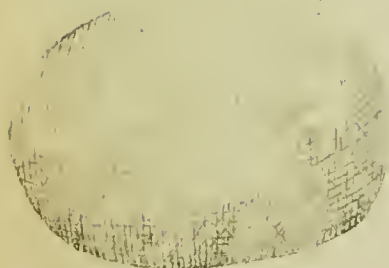
were divided by the scalpel, and then the stone was carefully disengaged from its position by the finger introduced into the rectum. The portion that was in the bladder is of a whitish coral appearance, and that in the gland and urethra is of a reddish brown, with a smooth groove (*d.*) along which the urine passed. The whole is studded with minute sparkling crystals. Its diameters were $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, its circumferences 9 by 5 inches, and its weight three ounces. Had there been no abscess of the bladder, and had the patient been in robust health, it is doubtful if this stone could have been successfully extracted. Were the attempt made, the stone would have parted at the neck of the bladder as in the preceding case, No. 34,250.

This step were easy, but the next, to introduce the forceps over the main body of the stone with the cyst so firmly contracted around its deep grooves, had been impracticable, without a degree of violence that must have proved fatal.

No. 35,933. June 3d, 1850. *Calculus, triple phosphate*. Kwei Afuh, æt. 25, a farmer of the district of Hwá, had suffered from this disease three years. In the month of October, under the influence of chloroform, a calculus was extracted about six inches in circumference and two and a half in diameter, of an oval form, and weighing not far from one ounce. In consequence of the stone being broken in the extraction, the weight and measurement can not be ascertained with exactness. The stone broke upon very slight pressure from the forceps. In the center was a nucleus of an inch diameter, between which and the outer layer was a stratum of softish deposit. Cut, No. 35,933, represents the calculus in its unbroken state. Special care was taken to syringe out all the fragments from the bladder. The patient was discharged well on the 10th of January.

No. 36,335. July 1st, 1850. *Calculus, lithic acid?* Wú, æt. 38, a farmer of Hsiangshán, had suffered from stone four or five years. On the 16th October, a stone apparently of lithic acid formation, of a flattened oval shape was extracted, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches circumference, weighing four drachms and a scruple. (See cut No. 36,335.) Discharged well on the 14th November.

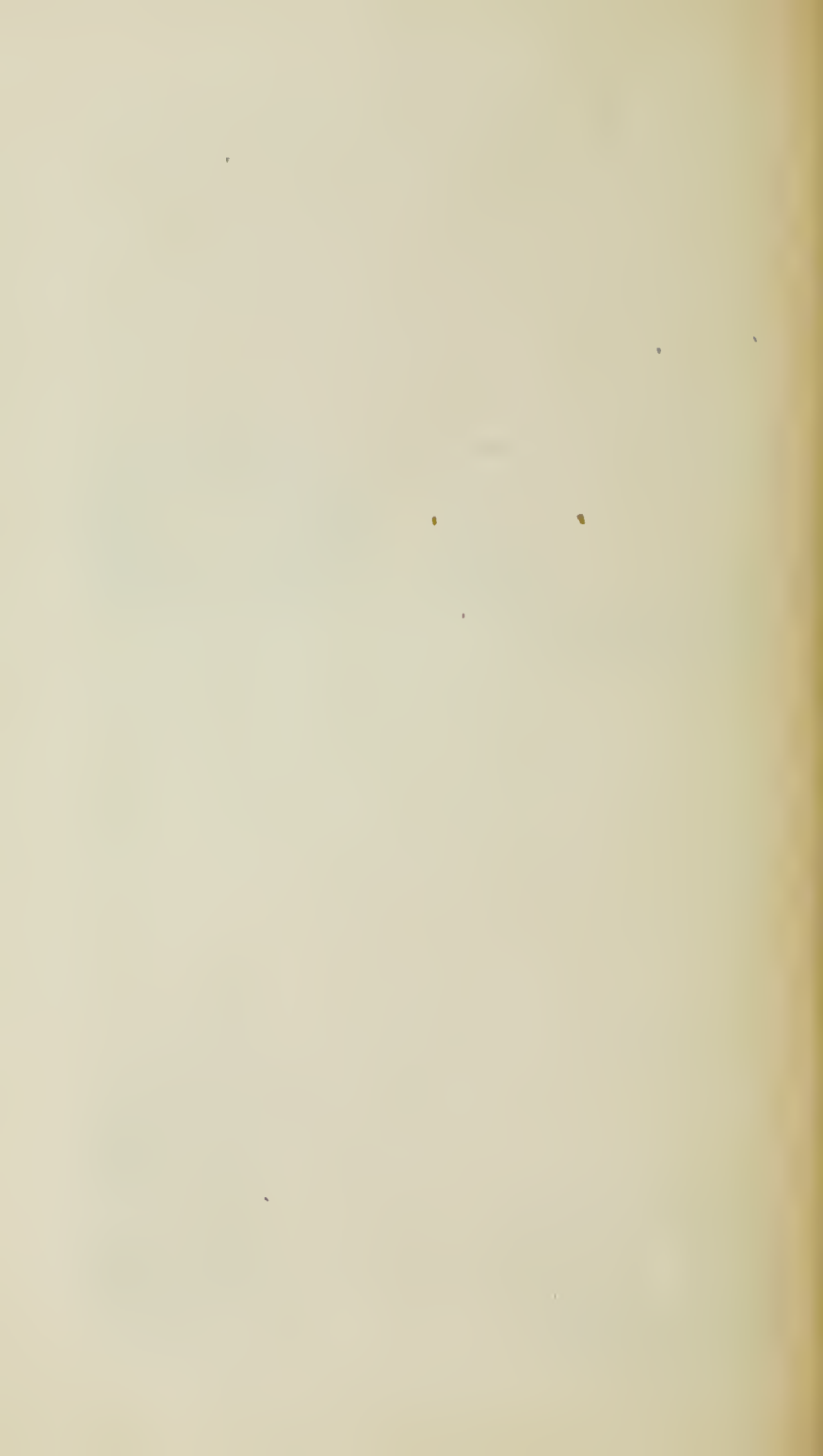
No. 36,351. July 1st, 1850. *Calculus, lithic acid*. Li Kin-tuen, æt. 33, had suffered from the disease two years. The operation was postponed till the extreme heat of summer was over, when early in October a calculus was extracted $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches circumference, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, weight three drachms and fifty grains (see cut, No. 36,351). Nothing particularly deserving of note occurred during his recovery. On the 24th November he was discharged well,



Nº 36021

Nº 363.5





No. 36,921. Sept. 9th, 1850. *Calculus, triple phosphate*. Chin Suihwá, æt. 42, a carpenter of the district of Nánhái, had been under treatment for this disease three or four years, of course without relief. During the daily paroxysms, his sufferings were intense. On the 6th November, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks and Dr. Scott of H. M. S. Hastings, a calculus was extracted, also under chloroform, five by six inches in circumference and one and three quarters by two inches diameter, and weighing one ounce six drachms and a scruple (cut, No. 36,921). The perineum was very deep, and a portion of the calculus (*a*) adhered to the bladder above the pubes. On extracting it, the first impression was that the stone had been broken, but on close examination it appeared that the rough surface was the part adherent. There was some hemorrhage, probably from the part from which the calculus was detached, but it soon ceased on injecting cold water. The patient was discharged well on the 12th December, 1850.

No. 37,104. September 9th, 1850. *Calculus, lithic acid?* Cháng Wángfuh, æt. 34, a laborer of Tungkwán in the department of Kwángchau, had suffered four years from stone. On the 18th December, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks and the late Dr. Powell, a calculus was extracted. Diameters $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches, circumferences $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, weight six drachms, apparently of the lithic acid formation. The operation was attended by alarming hemorrhage; Dr. Physic's plan of arresting the hemorrhage by introducing a slip of lint by the side of the canula was adopted, but the blood still flowed on, and apparently from the upper part of the incision. A pledget of lint saturated with muriate of iron was passed into that point, when fortunately the bleeding ceased. The artery of the bulb was probably wounded. In eight and forty hours the canula and lint were safely removed, and the patient rallied very well, and under the influence of tonics the wound healed, and the patient was discharged on the 7th January, 1851.

No. 39,411. April 7th, 1851, *Calculus, triple phosphates*. Ho Asan, æt. 47, a small tradesman of the district of Nánhái. On the 18th June extracted the calculus, one and a half inches diameter, and four inches circumference, weighing five and a half drachms (cut, No. 39,411). The stone was broken in the extraction. The patient did well till 23th July, when he became feverish, and his father, unwilling to adhere to the treatment adopted, removed him to his home in the country. He has since reported himself, and fortunately, notwithstanding his removal from the hospital, has perfectly recovered.

No. 39,732. June 11th, 1851. *Calculus, lithic acid?* Ho Atsái, æt. 36, a laborer of Nanhái, had suffered from this affection for twelve years. For two or three months previous to his presenting himself at the Hospital, had passed sleepless nights. On the 18th June, the same hour as the preceding case, the stone was extracted. Its circumferences were $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its diameters 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight two ounces. The patient was discharged well in about four weeks. On the day of leaving he presented his grateful acknowledgements, of which the following is a translation.

“To Dr. Parker of America. Respected sir,—

“For a long time I suffered from stone, and during several years applied to every physician of note, yet without success. I am now much obliged to you, honored teacher, who impart instructions for saving men, who cherish a heart to benefit the world, and with unerring hand bestow medicines, by which diseases of long continuance entirely vanish. This is unquestionably due to the aid and protection of Jesus the true God: truly, hence it is, respected Sir, your sacred hand receives its efficacy.

“My body has obtained repose, and my heart cherishes the instructions you have imparted for training me up in virtue. Grateful for your inexhaustible kindness, I look up to you with a sense of infinite obligation. Now, desirous of returning to my family, I momentarily take leave. When I think of my disease, I seem as one restored to life; and since my gratitude this day is profound, I shall ever remember your kindness, which like that of parents, is unbounded.

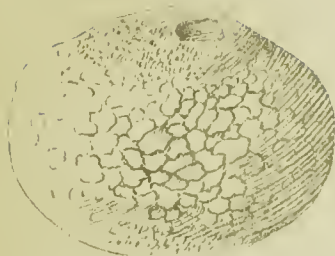
“Permit me another day to repeat my thanks. Self abased at my rusticity, I respectfully present this expression of my sentiments, desiring you to excuse my rudeness, and still more, I crave the indulgence of your great liberality.

Ho Tsái.”

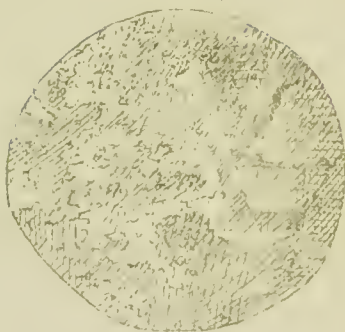
No. 40,075. May 26th, 1851. *Calculus, mulberry.* Sû Akien, æt. 25, a small tradesman of Nanhái, residing in the suburbs of Canton, near the West Gate of the city, had long suffered from stone; for three years had not been able to pursue his avocation. On the 20th December, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks and Dr. Bell, a stone was extracted under the influence of chloroform, measuring diameters $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, circumferences $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weighing one ounce and a drachm. (Cnt, No. 40,075.)

The stone is of a unique character, and probably should be classed as belonging to the *mulberry* calculi. It is nearly spherical, of a dark

Nº 37104



Nº 39732



Nº 3798



Nº 37190



Nº 40075



Nº 41579



brown color, very rough and jagged, with fissures a quarter of an inch deep and prominent rounded points, rendering its extraction unusually difficult, even when fairly in the forceps. The patient was quite unconscious, and the loss of blood was trifling. He immediately on becoming sensible again, partook freely of congee, and the water flowed copiously, and in an hour or so it became quite clear.

December 21st, pulse 80, removed the canula, every symptom favorable. December 22d, rather costive, gave a dose of calomel and rhubarb, which moved the bowels freely. December 23d, all right. December 28th, patient has had no unfavorable symptom till four o'clock this p. m., when he was reported as bleeding from the wound. On hastening to the Hospital, it appeared that his younger brother who was in attendance upon him, had been negligent, and becoming exasperated in reprimanding him, he made exertions that excited hemorrhage. However, this was soon arrested with the loss of four or five ounces of blood. He was informed of the hazard he had run, and the necessity of care was impressed upon him. There was no recurrence of hemorrhage, and on the 7th of January, just eighteen days from the operation, he was discharged well.

No. 41,521. September 29th, 1850. *Calculus, lithic acid.* Ngáu, æt. 31, of the district of Tsingyuen, and the village of the Great Pearl, has suffered from stone for several years. December 23d, one p.m., assisted by Drs. Marjoribanks, Dickson, and Stevenson, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen, extracted a stone four and a half by six inches circumference, diameters one and three quarters, by two and a third inches; weight two and a half ounces. It was of an oblong shape (cut, No. 41,521), and of a reddish yellow color like the oxide of iron. Considerable hemorrhage attended the operation, and two arteries, the transverse perinei, and one of the hemorrhoidal branches, required a ligature. About three drachms of chloroform were administered before the patient was fully insensible; 4 o'clock, p.m., pulse 80, no nausea, bowels freely moved, no hemorrhage, has rallied very well. December 24th, pulse 96 and feeble, frequent vomiting, but not severe. Bowels freely moved. Sulphate of quinine, and tinct. ferri. muriatis, were given.

December 30th, to my great surprise, perceived fecal evacuation proceeding through the wound, and much pus with slight sloughing. On introducing a speculum into the rectum, a small oval aperture was discovered not from a wound of the scalpel, but from the slough. Had it been from an incised wound, if not detected at the moment, it

would have been apparent the first time the bowels were moved, but this was not the case. With Dr. Ruschenberger's instrument for fistula in ano, the sphincter muscles were at once divided, with but little hemorrhage. There was still some sloughing for a few days, and copious discharge of pus. January 6th, 1852; the water is now retained till the bladder is full, and then evacuated at one time, partly by urethra. Under the influence of tonics, the wound became healthy, and on the 23d January, the patient was able to walk about, and to pass the urine by the natural passage. February 9th, the patient was allowed to return home for a time for the benefit of a change, the fistula rapidly healing and causing but little inconvenience.

No. 41,579. February 4th, 1852. *Calculus, triple phosphates.* Hwáng Hing, æt. 38, a farmer of Pwányii. On the 11th February, assisted by Drs. Marjoribanks, Dickson, and Rev. J. F. MacDougall, and in the presence of the Bishop of Victoria and several other gentlemen, and a number of Chinese, a calculus was extracted $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches circumference, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, weighing one ounce and seven drachms. It is of an oblong shape, apparently of the triple phosphate formation, with a slight superficial deposit of lithic acid, of a reddish yellow color (cut, No. 41,579). Notwithstanding the size of the stone, and though frequently detected in former soundings, it was with difficulty found before proceeding to the operation. One drachm of chloroform was administered, and the patient was immediately under its influence so far as consciousness was concerned. Yet the spasms were severe. After the incision into the perinæum, a violent spasm protruded the bowel, presenting a tumor of the size of a man's fist; the spasm was arrested by sprinkling cold water in the face. The remaining incisions were then made. On introducing the finger it seemed as if the calculus adhered to the bladder, particularly on the pubic side, but it probably was the contraction of the empty bladder around it. There was difficulty in passing the blades of the forceps between the stone and cyst. The whole loss of blood did not exceed two or three ounces. The patient soon awoke to full consciousness, and with a natural expression of countenance and tone of voice, said, *To sié tien fú, to sié Yésú, Many thanks to Jesus and my Heavenly Father."*

No vomiting, and very little pain in the wound after the operation. The water soon became copious and pure. He partook of congee. Before the operation the pulse was 68, in the evening 75. No fever. Acetate of morphia, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain at bed-time.

12th February, patient passed a good night, water pure, no fever, and has a craving appetite. Removed the canula; pulse 72. He says he was aware of the operation, but his feeling was one of indifference to the knife, and of a wish to have the work completed.

13th February, pulse 75; no fever, appetite good, no motion of the bowels since the 11th. A deposit in the urine similar to what existed previously to the operation. *R. Calomel grs. vi. Pulv. Rhei, carbon. sodæ, ãã grs. xx. mix, divide 4 parts; one night and morning.* Patient is in excellent spirits, and most ready to acknowledge the Source of his obligations, when they are impressed upon him.

14th February, p.m., pulse 75; bowels not yet moved; gave an ounce of castor oil, which acted freely. 15th February, pulse 75; appetite not quite as good as in previous days, and there is a slight dryness of the skin. *Pulv. ipecac, comp. grs. viii. at bed-time.* 16th February, pulse 75; very little sediment in the urine; appetite good, patient in fine spirits, and every symptom favorable.

17th February, pulse 75; appetite good; natural motion of the bowels with a slight speck of mucus, which the patient remarks is not uncommon with him. 18th February, pulse 15; wound fast healing. 19th and 20th February, pulse 72; by gentle pressure of the hand over the wound, he is able to pass the urine by the urethra. Fine spirits. 21st, February, patient walks about! 27th February, the wound is nearly healed, and all the water passes by the urethra. The patient has suffered *very* little since the stone was removed. There has been no inflammation of the bladder, neither has he experienced any inconvenience from the spasm and protrusion of the rectum, to which allusion has been made. March 3d, healed in twenty days.

March 7th, with a countenance kindled up with joy, and a heart full of gratitude, Hwáng Hing, in company with his brother, who had come for him, took leave of his physician to rejoin his family. The occasion was improved to impress upon him the source of his mercies, and as he attempted to prostrate himself, he was prevented and instructed to bow the knee only to his Savior and God, to whose protection and blessing he was commended. He was a willing attendant on the religious services of the Hospital on the Sabbath, and was furnished with an assortment of Christian books and the Gospels of Luke and John.

No. 42,328. December, 1851. *Calculus triple phosphates.* Sié Kwoh, æt. 17, of the district of Nánhui. This lad presented himself at the Hospital eight years since, when he was sounded and the calculus clearly detected. His parents were informed that he could be relieved only by an operation.

To this neither the child nor his parents would submit till the sufferings of years had overcome their aversion. The growth of the lad had been much impeded by his disease. When he came to the Hospital the last time, his cries day and night much disturbed the other patients, and his easiest position was to sit with his body elevated, and his feet hanging over the edge of the bed. He was at this time so irritable, it was necessary to put him under the influence of chloroform to sound him. On the 6th December, a stone was extracted of an oblong shape, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches circumference, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches diameter, and weighing one ounce and seven drachms. But about two ounces of blood were lost. The unconsciousness during the operation was perfect. His relief was instantaneous. On the 17th January, 1852, the patient was discharged in fine spirits, the wound having been perfectly healed for a week and more.

His father, a venerable old man, and a physician of respectability among his countrymen, before leaving, presented a couple of scrolls in behalf of his son, with the following inscriptions:—

大國手伯駕先生大人雅鑒

壽世湔剗稱術巧

余患石淋之症歷有數年
每小便時痛苦異常後求
先生剖割調治未彌月其病
若失洵感戴之深作佩

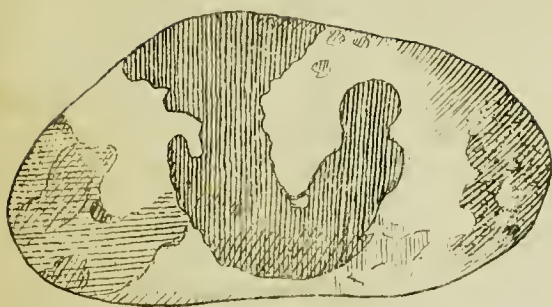
活人洗伐羨功深

銘之誌
廷獻謝文适

咸豐元年十二月誌

“I had been afflicted for several years with stone, and passing water was each time attended with no ordinary suffering; subsequently I applied to Doctor Parker to cut me open and put me right, and in less than one month, this disease disappeared as a thing that is lost.

N°42328 AE 17

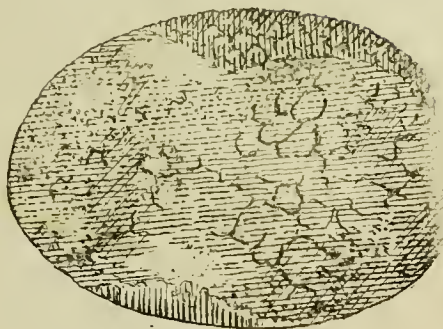
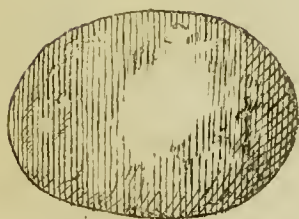


N°42506



N°41521

N°39411





Deep is the sincere gratitude I bear him, and I have composed this couplet as a record of my constant and lasting remembrance.

“ By detergents, by cutting asunder, he causes
Longevity, and men declare his means are clever ;
By cleansing, by cutting, he gives life to men,
And extoled are his virtues profound.

“ Or thus,

“ By the stream and by the steel,
He can save and he can heal ;
Life and health he can impart,
Be he honored—and his art !

“Presented to the friendly inspection of His Excellency, the eminent physician, Dr. Parker. SIÉ WAN-KWOH.”

No 42,506. December 22d, 1851. *Calculus*. Kwo Ashun, æt. 36, a farmer of Nánhái. February 4th, 1852, assisted by Dr. Dickson and Rev. J. F. McDougall and Mr. Purdon, with but three strokes of the knife entered the bladder. With difficulty found the calculus, which was symmetrical, and about the size of an arbutus (cut 42,506). Immediately on exposure to the air, the small granulations of about the size of the seeds of that fruit, seemed to lose their adhesion to each other, and water thrown from a syringe with moderate force, to cleanse it of blood, penetrated the pores. The color is a dingy brown. Loss of blood very trifling, altogether not over three ounces. Water soon became pure, and patient quite comfortable.

This patient had suffered apparently more than many with larger calculi, and there was very great irritability of bladder. Though *insensible* to the operation, his struggles and spasms were unusually great. February 13th, no unfavorable symptoms have followed. Since the third day the passage of urine through the urethra has been free, and now the wound is rapidly healing, and the patient has had no fever or loss of appetite. February 14th, 15th, and 16th; every symptom favorable and the wound fast healing. Spends his day in reading, and is very happy. February 17th, a pink colored deposit in the urine. Wound healthy, and but little discharge of urine through the wound, appetite good. *Rx.* bicarbon. sodæ, *grs.* *ij.* pulv., divide 8 parts, one at bedtime daily in a bowl of congee. Flax seed tea *ad libitum*. February 18th, no deposit in the urine to notice; involuntary emission in the night; continue bicarb. sodæ. February 20th and 21st; patient only complains of wet dreams; wound fast healing and healthy. February 23d, patient walking about. March 7th, discharged in excellent health and spirits, with a supply of books and such affectionate counsels as befitted the occasion. A grateful and happy man.

CASES OF TUMORS

No. 35,181, March 25th, 1859. *Steatomatous tumor, nineteen and a half inches in circumference.* Li Shí, æt. 43, of the district of Pwányü, had a steatomatous tumor, which seventeen years since commenced just above the clavicle on the left side. When she presented herself at the Hospital, it had attained the abovementioned dimensions, and hung pendulous down into the axilla and over the breast, descending nearly to a level with the umbilicus. Its surface was traversed by large veins, and in several instances there had been copious hemorrhage from superficial ulcerations in the most pendent portion. On the 10th April half a drachm of chloroform was administered, and in less than two minutes she was perfectly insensible, when the tumor was extirpated in two minutes. It weighed 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Only one artery required a ligature. As has frequently been observed, the blood was rendered less fluid by the chloroform, and it was judged, that notwithstanding the vascularity of the integument, not more than eight ounces of blood were lost. Having eaten a hearty breakfast, the patient rejected it soon after the tumor was removed.

She readily recovered from the effects of the chloroform, and uttered her "many thanks to Jesus and to her Father in Heaven." Before the operation she expressed a determination to put her trust in Christ should she survive the operation. She was a woman of great natural loveliness of character, and seemed much interested in the Gospel during her abode in the Hospital. In three weeks she was perfectly well. Her kind and devoted husband stood at her head as she lay upon the table during the operation, and as he witnessed her deathlike appearance while insensible, he was the impersonation of grief, but this was momentary; as she revived, it was difficult to say which of them was the happiest.

No. 35,727, May 29th, 1859. *Fungoid tumor, twenty inches in circumference.* Fung Shí, æt. 52, of the district of Hiohshán, had a fungoid tumor of some years' growth, situated on the left side of the abdomen. It was bounded by the false ribs above, the spine of the ilium and the umbilicus on the right and left, and near the groin below. It penetrated so deeply at the base as to excite the apprehension of a medical gentleman who assisted in the operation, that it might communicate with the cavity of the abdomen; but persuaded from the history of the case that it did not, the patient was put under the influence of chloroform, and the tumor extirpated.

The mass was so softened by disease, that detached portions remained after the principal part was extirpated, which were carefully removed. The patient was entirely unconscious of the operation, and subsequently was eloquent in her praises to other patients, of this, to her, wonderful agent for the prevention of suffering under otherwise painful operations. In one month the wound healed, and the patient returned home apparently well; but some three months afterwards she returned, when it was too apparent that the disease was not entirely eradicated.

Several movable tumors had formed beneath healthy integument around the base of the original one. It was proposed to repeat the operation, to which she was quite willing to submit; but her son, apprehensive she might not be able to bear the necessary loss of blood in so doing, dissented, and she returned home; she has not been heard from since.

No. 36,039. June 7th, 1850. *Glandular tumor, one foot in circumference.* Kwo Shí, æt. 41, of the district of Pwányii, had a glandular tumor under the left ear, a foot in circumference. The ulceration of the surface was so extensive as not to leave healthy integument sufficient to cover the base. Under the influence of chloroform, this tumor was dissected out, and the edges of the wound approximated as near as practicable, leaving a space of an inch in width at the centre, gradually tapering to a point upwards and downwards, to heal by granulation, which was accomplished in about six weeks. A year after her discharge, she presented herself at the Hospital in excellent health, when it was satisfactory to find that the cure had been effectual and permanent.

No. 36,234. July 1st, 1850. *Steatomatous tumor, two feet and more in circumference.* Kwan Shí, æt. 25, of the district of Pwányii, had a tumor which originated above the clavicle near the left shoulder. When she presented herself at the Hospital, this large tumor which hung pendulous over the breast and reached to the umbilicus, presented a broad and deeply ulcerated surface, and was exceedingly offensive. In consequence of her having become a loathsome companion, she had been cast off by her unfeeling husband, and compelled to seek refuge under her paternal roof; her mother accompanied her to the Hospital. With no great delay, chloroform was administered. She became almost instantaneously insensible, and in the presence of several gentlemen the tumor was successfully removed. During the operation she seemed as if in a quiet sleep, and remained so some minutes after the arteries were tied and the sutures applied, when on

being spoken to, she awoke, and the natural expression returning to her countenance, she glanced her eyes downwards, and with a smile remarked, "I do not see the tumor!" The same afternoon she was able to walk the chamber. The recovery was speedy and perfect, and it is reported that her husband has again welcomed her to his house.

No. 37,596. October 7th, 1850. *Glandular tumor under the ear.* Liáng Siun, æt. 30, a farmer of the district of Shunteli, had a glandular tumor on the right side of his face, extending from the auditory foramen to the clavicle perpendicularly, and from the angle of the mouth to the mastoid process horizontally, and measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, and projected six inches and more from its base. It was highly vascular, and from previous inflammation the superincumbent skin and integument adhered extensively to the tumor, rendering the dissection tedious and difficult, which was performed, however, under the influence of chloroform. The whole time occupied in the dissection and taking up of the arteries was about thirty minutes. The chloroform was required to be reappplied several times. The weight of the tumor was about four pounds. The loss of blood was considerable, but the patient sustained it well, and without any untoward symptoms, perfectly recovered, and was discharged in five weeks, in good health.

No. 37,993. November 4th, 1850. *Steatomatous tumor, three feet and a quarter in circumference, weighing thirteen and a quarter pounds.* Kwáng Kin, æt. 46, a grocer of the district of Nánhái, had a steatomatous tumor of the above weight and dimensions hanging from his back. The base of the peduncular attachment was a foot in circumference, situated over the ribs of the right side, commencing near the edge of the scapula, and extending a little to the left of the spine and descended below the nates. The lower half was in a state of superficial ulceration, rendering the whole offensive from the constant discharge, as well as oppressive from its magnitude. The operation being one of easy execution, was intrusted to Kwán Ato (a senior pupil), by whom it was performed with dexterity and success, in the presence of several gentlemen. In about two weeks the patient was discharged well, free from a burden he had not been able to lay off day or night for twenty-two years!

No. 37,999. November 4th, 1850. *Glandular tumor, one and a half foot in circumference* upon the side of the face. Chú Hi, æt. 36, a small tradesman of the district of Sinhwui, had a glandular tumor under the left ear, extending over the cheek to the angle of the mouth, and as high as level with the eye. On the 9th of April,

1851, it was successfully removed, and by the aid of chloroform without pain to the patient.

No. 33,000. November 4th, 1850. *Scirrhus breast*. Tsáng Shí, æt. 33, of the district of Shunteh. Three years since this lady presented herself at the Hospital, and underwent the removal of her left breast affected with scirrhus. Unfortunately the disease returned. At this date the carcinomatous mass was two feet five inches circumference. There was not sufficient healthy integument to cover the base when it was removed. As a last resort, and with the hope of protracting her life, which was rapidly wasting away, she again requested the interposition of the surgeon, and on the 7th November, under the influence of chloroform, the scirrhus weighing 5½, was dissected out in ten minutes. The loss of blood was very great. At one time during the operation the patient seemed to be dead, but soon began to rally, when stimulants were administered, and heat applied to the extremities. However, she lingered but a few days, and sunk under extreme exhaustion.

She was attended by a sister and two brothers, of highly respectable character. Having been apprized of the uncertainty of success in the operation, and convinced that without it she could not long survive, they were entirely satisfied, and grateful for what had been done (though in vain). The remains having been placed in a coffin, were quietly conveyed by them to their place of interment in her native village.

No. 33,785. February 17th, 1851. *Glandular tumor*, 2½ feet in circumference. The full history of this case as given by the patient, by request made on his entering the Hospital, is as follows, and is interesting as it exhibits the state of Chinese surgery, and illustrates the feelings of the sufferer. The translation has been made by a friend:—

“Sié Kienhang, applying for medical aid, is a siútsái graduate belonging to the district of Pehliú, in the inferior department of Wuh-lin in the province of Kwángsi. His present age is thirty. Having a disease of old standing, which has not yet been removed, he begs the favor of being cured. It is now seven years since this cumbrous tumor began to form, and although it is true that I have been several times treated with a view to its cure; yet living as a dog in a retired corner, all the practitioners I have met with have been stupid hands, and the work has not been rightly done; and thus instead of the tumor being removed, the more that was done to cure it, the larger it became, until at last I came to be truly without resource. I lately heard that in your pearly hong there resided a physician of distinguished name, whose method of cure was divinely wonderful, and whose heart was ever disposed charitably to assist the people of this land, and that the number who have been in-

debted to your great kindness was past reckoning. For this reason, making no account of a distance of hundreds of miles, I have come to seek a cure, and now that you have compassionately received me into your Hospital, and have also kindly examined my disease, I proceed in respectful compliance with your orders to describe distinctly the origin of this malady, and the various changes which have taken place in its form and appearance up to the present time. If you kindly condescend to inspect what I write in order to expedite the work of healing, in all likelihood as soon as the medicine is applied, the complaint will be removed, and thus being raised, on an early day, from the depths of disease, I shall continue to feel your great goodness throughout my whole life.

"This tumor upon my face first appeared in May, 1846. Previous to its appearance there was a deficiency in the vital stamina, and the body was generally debilitated; and whenever I accidentally took cold, I was affected with a kind of confusion in the head and eyes, and after suffering from vomiting and diarrhœa for one or two days, all on a sudden an excrescence appeared on the left cheek opposite to the mouth, of about the size and shape of a betel-nut. It did not give pain, and if pressed by the hand could be moved up or down; at this time there were some who said it was a swelling of the cheek, others said that it was a growth in the course of formation. All the doctors made use of herbal medicines fitted for counteracting poisons, and for scattering concretions of blood, with the view of removing it: but the more these were applied, the more it grew in size. They proved utterly useless.

"During the 3d year from the time that it began (in 1848), a doctor in my native place who boasted of his abilities, endeavoured to cure it. He punctured the excrescence with an iron probe, and drew from it several cupfulls of fresh blood; when the blood ceased to flow and formed as it were a thread, he inserted a medicinal arrow (seton) into the aperture in order to form pus, saying that thus it would be dissolved. At that time, it did not give much pain, and continued to form pus, but when the wire had been inserted for three or four days, the pain entered the very heart's pores, and my sufferings were insupportable. On this, the medicinal arrow was removed, and the aperture immediately closed. This was the first of the times when the appearance of the tumor underwent a change. After this it continued gradually to increase in size until the year 1849, when another doctor in my native place undertook to cure it. His method of cure, was to make use of one or two medicinal cakes which he attached to the top of the tumor by means of adhesive plaster, wishing by this means to rot it away. Contrary to expectation, when this putrefaction had entered the tumor to the depth of one or two inches, pus was formed throughout its whole mass, and it swelled up all around. In the course of several days it discharged several bowlfulls of matter, and my pain and peril were extreme. It was however to no purpose that I endured all this suffering; the body of the tumor was not dissolved. After this, I took in succession a great many doses of the most strengthening medicines, and so this course of treatment was concluded. This then was the second of the changes which the tumor has undergone.

"In 1850, there was again another doctor, a stranger, from the province of Canton, who gave himself out as particularly skilled in curing tumors, possessing (as he said) in a slight degree the methods of Hwa To, and being imposed upon by his words, I called him in to cure me. The way he took was to thrust in a small sharp knife to the depth of several inches, and so cut away the tumor, and then, to perfect the work by applying a plaster of *sang-ki*. But contrary to what was expected, when he had made an incision with the knife, although he did take out but a very little yellow colored flesh, yet the blood flowed like drenching rains, without any means of stopping it. It flowed at last to the extent of one or two wash-basin-fulls, and from loss of blood I became totally insensible, and my body was all over emaciated. It was on this occasion that my danger was most imminent. Afterwards I happily met with a priest who succeeded in closing the wound, and by giving me several doses of tonic medicines, saved my life. This was the third time when the tumor underwent a change.

"Now if we take a combined view of these three successive changes, we may see that, though the body of this tumor is external, yet that its connection with the viscera and with the whole system of blood-vessels, is most intimate. For we reckon that it is in the face that the hundred veins, as it were, assemble at court; and besides there is a blood-vessel (this vessel on close examination is found to go straight down through the left breast to the heart (?) (*lit.* the sea of the breast), and when there is action there, this vessel responds to it,) which goes up from the throat round the front of the ear, whose responsive throb makes a sound like the sudden jerk of a bowstring. This makes it still evident that the root of this tumor is internal, and that it is merely developed on the outside. For the cure of this malady, I suppose that there must be some more than human method, by which the blood may be repressed, the pain arrested, and the whole, before one is aware of it, be dissolved and disappear. If so, I may then freely dismiss all anxious doubt. I only wish, that the distinguished Physician whom I address will commiserate my distress, and carefully consult in my behalf. And if he should be able, like the jeweler by removing impurities to restore the precious stones to their original lustre, I shall indeed be indebted to his kindness throughout my whole existence, even as if imbued with the favor of the overshadowing heavens, and of the all-containing earth!"

On the 5th March, 1851, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks, and Dr. Stewart, surgeon of the Bengal Rifles, in the presence of Dr. Bowring and the Bishop of Victoria, and several other gentlemen, the tumor was successfully extirpated. The tumor was situated upon the left side of his face, was two and a quarter feet in circumference, extending from the eye to the shoulder, and distorting the mouth, which he was scarcely able to close. It was highly vascular, and the superficial veins numerous and large. Apprehensive it could not be extirpated without opening the cavity of the mouth, in which event more or less blood must inevitably descend to the throat, it was deemed inex-

pedient to administer chloroform, and the result evinced the prudence of this decision.

The operation was commenced by tying a large branch from the temporal artery nearly opposite the auditory foramen. Notwithstanding this precaution, the gush of blood on making the elliptical incisions through the skin and superficial integument, was formidable, and a considerable number of arteries required a ligature in the course of the operation. The tumor was found adherent over the superior malar bone, and detached portions required to be dissected out after the principal part was removed, and the adhesion of the mucus membrum to the tumor was so firm that a portion was removed with the tumor, realizing the previous apprehension of opening the cavity of the mouth. The aperture at the base was closed by bringing the edges of the mucus membrum together, and inserting several sutures, before uniting, by the same process, the external wound, which was necessarily done without much delay, and the usual dressing applied. Considering the great loss of blood, the patient sustained the operation very well, and comparatively little blood escaped into the mouth. But great tumefaction of the cheek in half an hour after showed that as reaction took place, secondary hemorrhage had supervened. The external sutures were then removed and other small arteries discovered and ligatured, and the dressing reäpplied. Considerable suppuration attended the healing of the wound, and for a time more or less paralysis of that side of the face, but this diminished as the wound healed. On the 2d of April the patient was discharged in good health and spirits, and with comparatively little disfigurement. On leaving for Kwángsí he presented the following couplet :—

大仁醫伯駕先生雅屬
一卷青囊傳域外

千章緣橘種泉邊

粵西謝鑑衡拜

"Sié Kienhang of the province of Kwángsi, presents his respects the very benevolent Dr. Parker, and moved by his polite attention, addresses to him the following sentiments:—

"One book of healing wisdom he to regions far imparts,
And thousand verdant orange trees by the fountain's side he plants."

Upon which a friend has remarked, "with what force such lines may be applied in a higher sense, and without danger of human adulation, to the volume of Divine truth, and to those who, by means of it being made wise unto salvation, are called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord that he may be glorified. Ah! for the hastening of the time when thanks for the healing of the body shall rise into adoring thanks to the Redeemer for the healing of the soul!"

This patient was a literary man of good talents, and naturally an amiable disposition. He was a most attentive listener to the truth of the Gospel during his whole stay in the Hospital, and appeared intellectually, at least, convinced of the truth and excellence of Christianity. The following letter has been received since his return, and in connection with the existing rebellion in that province may be read with interest:—

"To Parker, my great benefactor &c. Sir,—

"I am indebted to you for healing me of the sinking disease with which I was formerly afflicted: also for important assistance to aid me on my journey home. Truly I am grateful for your no small favors. I recall to mind that upon the 2d of April, I left the Hospital to return to my country. The same day reached Fuhshán, and sought for a boat until the 10th of April, when I embarked from Fuhshán, and on the 14th arrived at Wúchau. At this time I heard that the route was wholly infested by rebels, so that boats dared not to proceed, and I remained at Wúchau several days. At this juncture, my desire was very great to return home, and my only alternative was to take a small boat and proceed directly to the town of Tsi-liáng in the district of Yung, when I heard that below Tsi-liáng there were insurgents who had obstructed the communication: I then took to the shore and returned home by land. On the 27th of April I reached my cottage; fortunately my journey was prosperous. But at the time of returning to my vile borders (*i. e.* home) the department of Wuhlin had been besieged by the Sháng-tí Association for one month. Subsequently a large army arrived, and the insurgents dispersed. Afterwards Pih-liú, my native place, in the months of July and August, was, for a considerable length of time, again thrown into a state of confusion by Liáng Urh-shih, the chief of the rebels;—the rich men of the villages and cottages were plundered, and the government troops were powerless before them. At length the rebels went away of their own accord. Being a poor man my house fortunately was not disturbed. The province of Kwángsi at the present moment is infested by insurgents in every part, and the amount they have plundered in different places is beyond computa-

tion. In the Sz'-Kin mountain there is one cabal of rebels, the name of whose chief, I hear, is Wei Chin, who has had the audacity absurdly to assume the national title of "*King of Universal Peace*," seducing the multitude to insurrection; among whom there are many good people; but this arises from having no alternative:—generally speaking, these are all compelled to become their followers. Up to the present time there have been several tens of battles in which it is undistinguishable which are the victorious, or which the vanquished. I hear that in the latter part of September the insurgents were several times defeated, but I do not know whether this be true or not. As my residence is some three or four days' journey distant, I have not been able to ascertain the truth [of the case]. According to my own limited view, I think these rebels in the end will fall under the sword of justice. The public sentiment among the rebels is that it is difficult to secure that no impediment shall befall them, for many do not wish to be their followers. Besides this cabal, there other rats, all of whom are not sufficient to create anxiety; they will simply carry off enough to eat. The people are all of one heart, and the insurgents will disperse of their own accord. This year is one of great abundance in Kwángsi, and the harvest is exceedingly good. The public literary examination is deferred to the 8th month of next year, when a general examination will take place (that is, one for both years). Beyond this there is nothing of much moment [that occurs to me]. I am exceedingly mortified that it is very difficult to send any presents; I wait another day to present my respects.

SIÉ KIENHANG,

styled Fúngtsü, knocks head, and presents his compliments.

"Hienfung, 1st year, 7th month, 4th day." (27th October, 1851.)

No. 41,539. October 5th, 1851. *Glandular tumor of the neck.* Chin Shí, æt. 29, of the district of Nán-hüi, had a glandular tumor situated on the right side opposite to the thyroid gland, of an oval shape, and about four inches in vertical diameter. On the 11th December, she was put under the influence of chloroform, and a vertical incision was made through the skin and fascia; the edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle was turned aside, and the tumor dissected out. The hemorrhage was profuse till three arteries were ligatured, when it entirely ceased. The patient soon rallied. The wound healed with very little suppuration, and with slight disfiguration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 37,090. August 26th, 1850. *Calculus in the urethra, and retention of urine for seven days.* Ho Así, æt. 36, a sailor of the district of Sin-hing. When this patient was brought to the Hospital, being unable to walk, he stated that for seven days he had not been able to pass a drop of urine. General œdema had taken place, ex-

tending to the face and extremities, and whatever he took into the stomach was immediately rejected. The retention was found to be occasioned by a calculus (cut, No. 37,090) lodged in the urethra just in front of the scrotum. Kwán Ato, my senior pupil, immediately cut down upon the calculus and extracted it in less than a minute, when one gallon of dark yellowish fluid (urine mingled with pus), exceedingly fetid, escaped: in five minutes more, about half the above quantity of *pure* urine flowed off. The relief was instantaneous, and the man called for tea and congee. A dose of calomel and rhubarb was administered, and the patient passed a comfortable night. The next day œdema had sensibly subsided. Very little urine escaped through the wound by which the calculus was extracted, and in *six days* it healed, and the patient was discharged quite convalescent. *A most grateful and happy man.*

No. 38,084. November 3d, 1850. *Strangulated hernia.* Liáng, forty-four years old, of Sin-hwui, a chair-bearer in the employ of Pwán Sz'shing, had inguinal hernia. On the 2d November, it became strangulated. His sufferings were insupportable, and in desperation he made a deep vertical incision with a Chinese razor. Some eighteen hours elapsed before he was brought to the Hospital, and the loss of blood must have been considerable. A large portion of the bowels had protruded through the wound, and on examination it was found that the transverse colon had been divided nearly three fourths of its circumference. Having explained to the patient and his friends the fearful state of his case, the wound in the intestine was brought together by sutures, and the stricture which existed at the internal ring was relieved in the usual manner and the bowels carefully returned. The patient survived till 4 o'clock, p. m. of the 4th, when an autopsy disclosed that gangrene of the intestine had taken place to the extent of five or six inches, and at some distance below the wound which was not at all involved in the gangrene.

No. 38,793. February 17th, 1851. *Foreign body lodged in the urethra.* Chau Sin, a gentleman of the age of forty, belonging to the district of Pwányii, applied to a Chinese doctor to relieve him of stricture. With a view to overcome the obstruction of the urethra a copper fork, such as the Chinese use for sweetmeats, an exact representation of which may be seen in the cut, No. 38,790, three and a quarter inches long, was introduced, handle first, when unfortunately it slipped through the fingers, and passed entirely within. To extract it surpassed the operator's skill. It had been in this position fourteen days when the man came to the Hospital, occasioning no small

amount of irritation and pain. With a little management the ill adapted instrument was dislodged, and the patient had no further trouble.

No. 41,165. September 8th, 1851. *Stricture and retention of urine.* Lái Nán, a gentleman of Tsang-shing, thirty-seven years old, had stricture of the urethra of nearly half an inch from the glans penis upwards. Twelve days before, the water escaped drop at a time; and for several days previous to his being brought to the Hospital, the retention was entire. His case also was treated by Kwán Ato. The patient was directed to make effort to void the urine, when the urethra above the stricture was immediately distended by the water. At this moment a round pointed lancet, set in a handle six inches long, and used for scarifying the conjunctiva when inflamed and granulated, was passed with a steady hand through the stricture, and before it could be withdrawn the urine gushed past the instrument. Some three pints of fetid urine were discharged, followed by two or three drachms of blood. A tent of soft tint, smeared with simple cerate, was then introduced. The second day after, a miliary eruption with fever occurred upon the breast and body generally, with slight traces of it upon the face and the extremities. \mathcal{R} . potassæ tartratis, magnesia sulph. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 1 scr., potassæ nitratis, 1 oz., Aqua fontanæ 1 dr., mix, wine glassful to be taken four or five times a day. Goulard's Extract to be applied to the eruption, *ad libitum*. In three days the affection of the skin disappeared, and in eleven the patient was well.

No. 41,250. September 15th, 1851. *Wound by the horn of a buffalo and remarkable recovery.* Lí Amau, a lad eight years old, of the district of Nánhái. One year since a vicious buffalo entered her horn just below the false ribs of his left side, and thrust it out again at the medium line above the umbilicus, four inches from the point of entrance, and then withdrew it without ripping open the abdomen. The transverse colon was divided, or nearly so. The wound in the medium line is now perfectly healed, the other, where the horn entered, is converted into an artificial anus. The end of the intestine has perfectly adapted itself to the external wound, so that there is not the slightest communication between it and the cavity of the abdomen. All the fecal evacuations pass at the new anus, and notwithstanding the high position of the artificial opening, and the consequent premature escape of the nourishment of the system, the child is in excellent health and spirits. Believing nature's work in this instance can not be improved upon, after keeping the lad in the Hospital a few days, he was discharged.

No. 39,434. March 8th, 1851. *Popliteal aneurism; ligature of the external femoral artery, mortification of the thigh, and perfect recovery.* Hwáng Shun, æt. 32, of the village of Wang-kiáng, and the township of Kiángpú, district of Nánhái, and department of Kwang-chau, had a popliteal aneurism of the left leg. When this patient presented himself on the 8th March, the aneurismal tumor was of moderate size. From some cause he was absent several weeks. On his return the tumor had attained an incredible size, and extended far down the calf of the leg. The pain was very great and constant, and the patient much emaciated.

With no sanguine expectation of success, yet with a desire if possible to save the leg, on the 4th of June, assisted by Dr. Marjoribanks, the external femoral was tied. The incision healed by the first intention, but the ligature did not separate for three months. Every precaution was taken to preserve the leg, but in the course of a week gangrene commenced at the toes and gradually advanced to the ankle and upwards, when as a *dernier resort*, the thigh was amputated on the 16th June at the upper third. Five arteries required a ligature.

On examining the tumor, not less than a pound of coagulated blood was found in the sack, the horizontal diameter of which was about seven inches and the vertical eleven! The rupture of the popliteal artery was discovered directly opposite the articulation of the knee. There was no unusual loss of blood. After the first twelve hours, the patient suffered very little pain. He soon began to recover his general health, and become quite fleshy before he was discharged. In consequence of the tardiness of the ligatures in separating, his residence in the Hospital was prolonged some months. The last ligature did not come away till the 28th December, six months and a half after it was applied, and then not without the application of considerable force. Through the generosity of a friend who had furnished a small fund for the benefit of the unfortunate man, five dollars were presented him with which to resume his occupation as a fruiterer, which he now pursues in this neighborhood, and by which he obtains a subsistence.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. S. Marjoribanks, who in the majority of the operations for stone has cheerfully rendered his valuable assistance, as also in many others of the more serious surgical cases. This opportunity is also availed of, to express its obligations to H. Rutter, Esq., to whose politeness and skill it is indebted for the delineations from painting of the lithographic drawings of the series of calculi, which are intended as far as practicable to be fac-similes as far as form and dimensions are concerned.

At its annual meeting in 1850, the Society had the high satisfaction of the presence of D.W.C. Olyphant Esq. one of its original founders and life directors. To few in China or out of it, does the Society owe so much for its existence and prosperity, under Providence, as to that distinguished Merchant and Christian. His efforts to obtain a place for the Hospital will not soon be forgotten, an object rendered difficult of attainment by the jealousy of the Chinese and their aversion to foreign innovation. After many and long trials he obtained the house that has been the theater of its operations to this day, with the exception of a brief period during 1839-40. It afforded pleasure that he had the opportunity of revisiting this country and witnessing the important changes since 1834, the year of my arrival with him at Canton. Sanguine hopes were cherished that his visit would not be without its beneficial results to the Society, and to all benevolent efforts for China, on his return to the United States. But an all-wise Providence has ordered otherwise, and to the names of Halford and Abercrombie, distinguished advocates and promoters of Medical Missions, who are now no more, has been added that of Olyphant. His memory will be held in grateful and lasting remembrance.

“Lives of good men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.”

Pupils.—At present there are two pupils under instruction, though the number of applicants has not been small. The senior Kwán Ato, whose name has several times occurred in this Report, has already acquired a very respectable amount of theoretical and practical knowledge of his profession, and by his talents, address, correct moral character, and success as an oculist and surgeon, has obtained, in a good degree, the confidence of his countrymen, and has the respect of all foreigners to whom he is known. His talents are of an order to enable him to distinguish himself in any pursuit, and particularly in the profession he has chosen, and for which he has the fondness necessary to excel. The majority of operations for pterygia, entropia, cataracts, ascites, &c., have been performed by him. From the records of the cases of paracentesis abdominis, it appears that no less than 344lbs. of fluid have been abstracted by him the last year. He has extirpated many tumors, extracted teeth, removed carious bones, and successfully treated dislocation and fractures, simple and compound. For the last year Chan Afú, a young gentleman of a respectable and wealthy family, has been under his special tuition, at the same time enjoying the advantages of the Hospital.

Liáng Alün, the junior pupil, continues to acquit himself with great propriety, and is yearly developing talents of a respectable order.

Religious Services.—In concluding this Report, the religious services require to be noticed. During the two years, as formerly, the Gospel has been preached regularly, with few exceptions, every Sabbath, to attentive listeners, varying from twenty-five to seventy-five. Christian books, to the number of about 10,000 volumes annually, have been distributed under the most advantageous circumstances; for of whom will the Chinese receive them with more confidence than from the hand of one who has instrumentally removed the cataract, amputated the mortified limb, extirpated the cumbrous tumor, extracted the torturing stone, and administered the remedies by which the malady that threatened to prove fatal has been cured? Every Monday, the day of receiving new patients, when on an average, a hundred patients and attendants have been present, the great designs of the Institution have been stated, the fundamental truths of revealed religion summarily communicated, and some religious book or portion of the New Testament has been placed in their hands, and commended to their unbiased perusal. It is particularly gratifying to find from the written acknowledgements of patients, that the great principles inculcated have been correctly apprehended. Fresh evidences have from time to time occurred of the wide extent to which the Society's operations are known by applications from distant provinces for its aid, and evincing the most unbounded confidence. The amount of suffering that has been alleviated and the actual good effected, are more easily conceived than expressed. Salutary moral impressions have been produced on many minds, the extent and result of which another day will disclose.

"May I cast the accompanying (\$25) as a *mite* into the treasury of the Hospital," (wrote a recent visitor from the United States,) "and be permitted to express my thanks and admiration for being enabled to witness so forcible and practical an illustration of the great truths of Christianity as I saw in your treatment of the Chinese and their gratitude. If my means were larger, the gift should be greater." It is believed that such would be the sentiments of ninety-nine out of a hundred of every well informed and rightly disposed person, with similar opportunities of witnessing the labors of each of the medical missionaries now in China. Ample is the encouragement, in every point of view, for the Society to persevere in the good work it has undertaken. Ample the authority of the Savior for thus imitating his own example when prosecuting his mission upon earth, and conclusive the experience, now of many years, in China and elsewhere, of the *peculiar*, and it may be added, *Divine* adaptation of Medical Missions.

TABULAR LIST OF DISEASES.

<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>		1850.	1851.	<i>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.</i>	
Granulations.....	48	11	231	Neva maternæ	3 1
Entropia.....	229	2	3	Aneurism	1 3
Ectropia.....	26	3		Hæmoptysis.....	6 9
Trichiasis.....	70	65		Phthisis pulmonalis	12 7
Lippitudo.....	78	2		Bronchitis, chronic.....	163 193
Xeroma.....	3	3		Pleurisy.....	3
Excrescence of the eyelid...	2	2		Asthma.....	8 2
Tumor of the orbit.....	3	3		<i>Diseases of the Abdominal Organs.</i>	
Tumor of the lids.....	1	2		Gastritis	5
Noli-me-tangere of the lids..	1	1		Gastrodynia.....	10 1
Encantis.....	2	1		Dysentery	27 73
Fistula lacrymalis	3	1		Diarrhœa.....	7 9
Ophthalmia, acute.....	97	141		Fistula in ano.....	12 9
Ophthalmia, chronic.....	603	488		Prolapsus ani.....	11 6
Ophthalmia, strumous	2	5		Artificial anus.....	1
Ophthalmia, purulent.....	20			Hemorrhoids	26 13
Ophthalmia, variola.....	5			Ovarian diseases.....	11 4
Ophthalmitis.....	1			Dyspepsia.....	50 23
Exophthalmia	1	102		Ascites.....	90 94
Pterygia.....	121	314		Anasarca	43 58
Nebula.....	306			Marasmus.....	4 1
Leucoma.....	5			Worms	34 16
Strabismus	2			Hepatitis	43 32
Ulcer of cornea.....	20	4		Abscess of liver.....	2
Cataracts	92	91		Enlargement of spleen.....	31 24
Glaucoma	5	19		Hernia	41 49
Myosis	19	5		Hernia, ventral	1
Mydriasis.....	2	96		Hernia, humeralis.....	1 2
Muscæ volitantes	3	1		Hernia, umbilical.....	4 1
Amaurosis, complete ...	69	36		Icterus	19 1
Fungus hæmatodes.....	4	25		<i>Diseases of Genital Organs.</i>	
Loss of one eye.....	53	65		Amenorrhœa.....	6 1
Loss of both eyes.....	61	1		Menorrhagia	1
Staphyloma, cornea.....	63	3		Leucorrhœa.....	2
Staphyloma, iridis.....	10	46		Dismenorrhœa.....	3 1
Iritis, chronic.....	8	2		Chlorosis	1
Onyx.....	3	1		Irregular menses.....	1
Cancer of the eye.....		3		Stricture urethræ.....	5 4
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>				Prolapsus uteri.....	6
Deafness	28	28		Cancer penis.....	5
Otorrhœa.....	10	1		Ulcer penis.....	2
Deaf dumbness.....	1	1		Phymosis.....	15 10
Rent ears	8	2		Urinary calculi	30 31
Ulcer of the ear	25	1		Hydrocele	37 36
Polypus of the ear	2	8		Diseases of the testicle.....	5 4
<i>Diseases of the Face and Throat.</i>				Gonorrhœa.....	7 9
Coryza.....	5	1		Bubo.....	13 11
Tonsillitis.....	9	2			
Ulcer of fauces.....	1	1			
Cancer of the nose.....	2	1			

	1850.	1851.		1850.	1851.
Syphilis	10		Fever, intermittent	35	
Impotency		1	Fever, remittent	4	49
Tumor labiæ pudendi	1		Measles	1	
Strangury	11	2	Abscesses	58	42
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>			Ulcers (various)	402	281
Hysteria	5		Scrofula	169	199
Paralysis	7		Goitre	7	
Hemiplegia	10	2	<i>Diseases of the Osseous System.</i>		
Neuralgia	9		Periostitis	4	
Epilepsy	7	9	Caries of tibia	8	6
Hydrocephalus	6		Caries of scapula	1	
Cephalalgia	19	15	Caries of lower jaw	4	2
Paraphlegia	1	2	Dentalgia	14	4
<i>Cutaneous Diseases.</i>			Curvature of spine	11	2
Warts	4	1	Disease of antrum maxillary ..	6	4
Maculæ	1		Dislocation of radius and ulna ..	3	2
Leprosy	25	32	Exostosis of lower jaw	2	
Acne	2	5	Anchylosis of elbow	2	
Tinea capitis	6		Contraction of tendons	5	3
Tetter	20		White swelling (of knees) ..	1	2
Furunculus	3		Dislocation os humeri	1	2
Scabies	10	1	<i>Preternatural and Diseased Growths.</i>		
Psoriasis	19	1	Nasal polypus	4	7
Impetigo	19	21	Tumors, various	87	41
Lichen circinatus	125	144	Carcinoma of the breast	15	18
Noli-me-tangere	1	1	Injuries, various	29	23
Elephantiasis of the legs ...	9		Wounds, incised	4	3
Icthyosis	21	41	Wounds, gunshot	4	
Cutaneous, various	17	1	Epulis	2	1
Lupus	7	2	Harelip	7	11
Porrigio	2		Keloids	6	1
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>			Scalds	7	
Rheumatism	415	464	Burns	4	5
Arthritis	14	1	Needle in the hand	1	2
Lumbago	5	2	Contusion	6	1
			Fractures	3	

SYNOPSIS OF THE TABLE.

	1850.	1851.
Diseases of the Eye	2041	1718
Diseases of the Ear	74	85
Diseases of the Face and Throat	24	9
Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	196	215
Diseases of the Abdominal Organs	472	417
Diseases of the Organs of Generation	150	110
Diseases of the Nervous System	64	30
Cutaneous Diseases	291	250
Constitutional Diseases	1143	1041
Diseases of the Osseous System	61	17
Preternatural and Diseased Growths	193	241
	<hr/> 4712	<hr/> 4103

DR.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

1850		
May 16th,	To Cash paid Dr. Parker.....	1364.59
Dec. 31st,	To Balance transferred to credit in new account....	3472.22
		<u>\$4836.81</u>
1851.		
June 1st,	To our draft on Shanghai, favor of Dr. Macgowan, handed Dr. Parker.....	\$150.00
Dec. 31st,	To paid Dr. Parker.....	644.86
1852.		
Feb. 20th,	To balance transferred to the credit of the Society in new account, due Dec. 31st, 1851.....	2880.43
		<u>\$3675.29</u>

DR.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

1850.		
January,	To Hospital Expenses, \$11.46; board of patients \$6.36; Wages \$39.....	\$56.82
February,	To Hospital Exp. \$11.70 board \$4.72 wages \$26	42.42
March,	To Do. Do. \$13.31 ,, \$1.53 ,, \$19	33.84
April,	To Do. Do. \$11.38 ,, \$7.63 ,, \$19	38.01
	To one silver catheter in Dec. 1849.....	1.50
May,	To Hospital Expenses \$17.81; board 30; wages \$29	47.11
May 18th,	To returned to Messrs. Russell & Co. (overdrawn.)	60.96
June,	To Hospital Expenses, \$26.30; board \$1.90; wages \$59; Yingwo for stationary, \$10.....	97.20
July 9th,	To W. H. Morss, Esq. Dec. 1848, charged erroneously in the account of 1848, (which see).....	100.00
July,	To Hospital Expenses, \$15.81; board \$3.76; wages \$40.50; paid Ahoy for two paintings \$6.....	66.07
August,	To paid Ato to be deducted half salary per month...	50.00
	To Hosp. Exp \$9.17 board \$3.10 wages \$30.50...	42.77
September,	To Do. Do. \$12.38 ,, \$4.85 ,, \$26.....	43.23
October,	To Do. Do. \$12.10 ,, \$6.89 ,, \$26.....	44.99
November,	To Do. Do. \$11.93 ,, \$9.93 ,, \$35.....	56.86
December,	To Do. Do. \$12.58 ,, \$10.40 ,, \$30.50...	53.48
	To cash paid Dr. Preston's bill for Medicines,.....	52.28
		<u>\$887.54</u>

1848.		
Dec. 25th,	By Balance of account as rendered,	\$4611.31
1850.	By Interest allowed on this acct. @ 6 per cent. per	
Dec. 31st,	annum, say, on \$4611.31, from Jan. 1st to May	
" "	16th, 1850,	193.75
	By int on \$3246.72 from May 16th to date..	<u>121.75</u>
		225.50
	E. E.	
	Canton, December 31st, 1850.	
	RUSSELL & Co.	<u>\$4836.81</u>
1851.		
January 1st,	By balance of account as rendered.....	\$3472.22
	By interest due on this acct. @ 6 per cent. to Dec.	
	31, 1851; on \$3472.22 for 5 months.....	86.80
	On \$3322.22 for 7 months.....	<u>116.27</u>
		203.07
	Canton, February 20th, 1852.	
	E. E.	
	RUSSELL & Co.	
	Treasurers.	
	Examined and in agreement with Dr.	<u>\$3675.29</u>
	Parker's accounts.	
	G. H. JAMSON.	

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

C.B.

1850.	By the following Donations to Medical Missionary Society :—	
January 1st,	By cash rec'd from W. Buckler Esq.	\$100.00
	By cash rec'd from W. H. Harton Esq.	9 90
January 16	By cash rec'd from W. H. Morss Esq. in Dec. 1848 \$100; and 1849, \$100.....	200.00
June 25	By cash rec'd from John Miller Esq.	50.00
June 27	By cash rec'd from D. W. Schwemann Esq.	20 00
July 29	By cash rec'd from J. Balestier Esq.	10 00
November 9	By cash rec'd from H. Davis Esq.	25 00
	By cash rec'd from a friend.	10 00
	By Balance carried to new account.....	462.64

\$587 54

E & O E.

PETER PARKER.

Dr.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

1851.		
January 1st,	To Balance due from last account Dec. 31st, 1850.	\$462 64
	To Hospital Expenses \$8.60; board \$9.31 double wages \$55.50; Tyshing stationary \$1.25, omitted in 1848. Shinke for stationary \$4.75, omitted Dec. 1850. Lamqua paintings of tumors, \$25....	104 41
February,	To Hospital Expenses, \$5.83; wages \$40.50.....	46.33
March,	To Hospital Exp. \$11.53; board \$5.78; wages \$41..	58.31
April,	To Hospital Exp. \$6.78; board \$3.60; wages \$41..	51.38
May,	To Hospital Exp. \$11 48; board \$10 10; wages \$45; and a barrel of cream of tartar from Mr. Hunt, 209 lbs. @ 19 cts. per lb. \$38 76	105 34
June,	To paid freight on medicines from N. Y.....	7.50
	To Hospital Exp. \$9 60; board \$13.95; wages 40...	63.55
	To Doct. Preston's bill for medicines.....	65.07
July,	To Hospital Exp. \$3 35; board \$7.82; wages \$41..	52 17
August,	To Hospital Exp. \$13 51; board \$3.85; wages \$41	58.36
	To Carpenter for repairing Hospital	170.00
September,	To Hospital Exp. \$16 64 board, \$5 65 wages, \$41	63.29
October,	To Hospital Exp. \$12.18 " \$9.98 " \$40	62 16
November,	To Hospital Exp. \$10.84 " \$5.90 " \$40	56.74
December,	To Hospital Exp. \$11.20 " \$5.81 " \$42	59.01

\$1486 80

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

CR.

1851			
January 1st,		By cash rec'd from Wm. Buckler Esq., annual subscription to M.M.S.....	\$15
		By cash G. T. Siemssen Esq. { Donation to Med. Missionary Society	10
Feb. 21		By cash D. Johnson Esq. Do.	10
		By cash C. W. Murray Esq. Do.	5
		By cash A. Wilkinson Esq. Do.	10
		By cash Edward Daniell Esq. Do.	5
		By cash D. W. Schwemann Esq. Do.	10
		By cash J. Purdon Esq. Do.	25
		By cash R. Ellice Esq. Do.	10
		By cash G. Moul Esq. Do.	10
		By cash Wm. Pustan Esq. Do.	15
Feb. 27		By cash H. K. Do.	15
March 3		By cash D. Kennedy Esq. Do.	15
		By cash E. Cunningham Esq for poor patients \$25, less \$7 paid to patient from Kwángsí.....	18
May 26		By cash received for truss.	4
June 26		By cash J. Heard Esq. { Donation to Medical Missionary Society....	25
		By cash H. D. Cartwright Esq. Do.	5
		By cash E. Cunningham Esq. Do.	50
		By cash F. B. Birley Esq. Do.	10
		By cash Gideon Nyc Jr. Esq. Do.	50
		By cash W. P. Livingston Esq. Do.	25
		By cash G. T. Olyphant Esq. Do.	15
		By cash A. R. B. Moses Esq. Do.	10
		By cash R. Browne Esq. Do.	20
		By cash R. J. Gilman Esq. Do.	50
		By cash J. Dent Esq. Do.	50
		By cash W. Pitcher Esq. Do.	10
		By cash W. Moore Esq. Do.	50
		By cash a Friend Do.	20
		By cash P. S. Forbes Esq. Do.	50
		By cash R. B. Forbes Esq. Do.	50
		By cash J. Bowring LL. D. Do.	20
		By cash D. W. Schwemann Esq. Do.	25
		By cash S. Rawson Esq. { for annual subscription to Med. Missionary Society.	10
		By cash H. Rutter Esq. Do.	5
		By cash W. Davidson Esq. Do.	10
		By cash E. Cunningham Esq. Do.	15
		By cash F. A. King Esq. Do.	15
		By cash R. Carlowitz Esq. Do.	15
		By cash G. T. Siemssen, Esq. Do.	15
		By cash J. E. Maclellan Esq. Do.	10
		By cash G. H. Lamson Esq. Do.	15
Dec. 31		By cash a Friend.....	20
		By Balance of current expenses due received from Messrs. Russell & Co.....	644 86
			\$1426 86

E. & O. E

PETER PARKER.

RE 16

P22

1852

ERRATA.

- Page 6, line 9 from top, for *mine*, read *nine*.
19, line 8 from bottom, for *grs. ij.* read *drs. ij.*
26, lines 11 and 14 from top, for *membrum*, read *membrane*.
28, line 15 from top, for *there other*, read *there are other*.
29, line 5 from bottom, for No. 38,790, read No. 38,798.
30, line 17 from top, for *tint* read *lint*.
30, line 21 from top, for *āā 1 scr.* read *āā 1 oz.*
30, line 21 from top, 1 *oz.* and 1 *dr.*, read 1 *dr.* and 1 *pint*.
30, lines 11 and 13 from bottom, for *medium line* read *median line*.
31, line 2 from top, after *mortification*, add *and amputation*.
31, line 11 from bottom, omit word *man*.
31, line 3 from bottom, for *painting* read *paintings*.
32, line 4 from bottom, for *dislocation* read *dislocations*.

From

Wm. L. L. L.

Aug. 1963

